

THE CAUCASIAN

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STATE AID TO HIGHER EDUCATION.

"State aid" is a term being applied to a question which bids fair to be a little troublesome in this State. Its meaning is the appropriation now made by the State for educational institutions, other than the common public schools. A seemingly very live opposition to a continuance of State aid has been developed chiefly by the Baptists and Methodists of the State, both of which denominations have colleges in North Carolina, and which colleges are more or less in competition with the State University.

The Baptist State convention recently declared its objection to state aid, and the Methodist conference has just gone on record as objecting to the same. At present this State aid consists of an appropriation of twenty thousand dollars a year to the State University; twenty five thousand dollars a year to the Agricultural and Mechanical College (white); seven thousand five hundred a year to the Agricultural and Mechanical College (col), and seventeen thousand five hundred dollars a year to the State Female Normal and Industrial School. The Methodist conference in making its objection to State aid, did not include the appropriations for the A. and M. Colleges and for the Normal and Industrial school on the ground that these were technical and training schools, and could not be objected to as institutions of higher education. This leaves only the university appropriation to which the Methodists object. But this last move to have Pritchard to come out and declare that he is a silver man will weaken instead of strengthening him. The public can have some kind of respect for a man, who changes his views, even on the most important question before the country, provided he can give reasons therefor; but for a man who was elected two years ago as a straight uncompromising free coinage man at the ratio of 16 to 1, and who has made loud professions of his loyalty to this principle until last summer, and then suddenly to change to a sound money man and now, suddenly, to change back to a free coinage man when it appears to be necessary to do so to get the votes of certain members of the Legislature, would not only destroy confidence in Mr. Pritchard's conviction, but would also destroy respect for him as a man. North Carolinians would prefer to vote for a straight gold man who stood unflinchingly by that position than for one who flops and shifts with every change of the political wind. We will see what we shall see.

If we understand the status of the controversy, the basis of the objection to the University appropriation is that the State should not attempt, by making an appropriation to a college or university, to aid in the matter of higher education for a few and at the same time fail to provide a better system of public schools for the benefit of six hundred thousand school children in the State. Such a course, it is urged, is wrong in principle and savors more of class than mass legislation. Parties to the other side of the controversy say that the objection of the denominations to the University is inspired by jealousy of their own colleges, and that so long as the student roll of the University was about equal to that of the denominational colleges no objection was raised to State aid; but when the University roll began to exceed the denominational college rolls, objection was raised and the argument was advanced that the State should not aid any one institution that came in competition with any other institution of similar scope and character.

THE CAUCASIAN is not now taking up this matter as a party to the controversy on either side. It is a question, however, which is up for settlement and suggestions may be in order. As to the principle involved, we think the denominations have quite a strong case; but a principle is worthless unless it can be made effectually operative. It is manifestly unjust for a State to provide high educational facilities for only a few of its people, and fail to provide facilities for, at least the rudiments of education, which may be taken advantage of by many. But while this would be unjust, it would be simple folly to take away what the few have and at the same time provide nothing for the many.

The twenty thousand dollars now annually given to the University does aid perhaps as many as two hundred or say one hundred—young men to procure a higher education who would not otherwise get it. Certainly therefore some good is done. Now take the twenty thousand dollars from the University and give it to the public school fund, and what is the result? Let's see.

There are 7,807 school districts in North Carolina. If the twenty thousand dollars now given the University should be divided among these districts, each one would receive \$2.56. This amount alone would not result in any increase of practical benefit in each district, and the general result would be this: The opportunity now given one or two hundred young men for securing a higher education would be taken away, and no practical good would accrue to the 600,000 children of school age in the various school districts.

We most heartily join the denominations in every demand they make for a better public school system and longer public school terms. The record of this State in this matter is nothing to be proud of and we wish to see that record changed. But let us understand that it cannot be right to tear away anything we may now have, which has any good in it, without replacing it with something better.

BOLD AND BRAZEN.

In another column of THE CAUCASIAN will be found two articles clipped from the Washington Post; one under date of December 9th and the other under date of December 10th; a partial outline bold, brazen and deep-laid. . . . developed in Washington

last week by Mark Hanna and his allies to capture the Legislature in enough States to give McKinley, Sherman, and their crowd a majority. It seems that they feel sure of capturing Kentucky and their efforts and attention are chiefly directed to North Carolina. We clip the following which also appeared in the Washington Post of December 11th.

Mark Hanna was at the Capitol again yesterday. He is still worrying over the completion of the next Senate.

The conditions which prevailed in the States where the Republicans hope to elect Senators continue to be the subject of interest. The Republicans, as has been stated, hope and expect to see the return of Senator Pritchard, and are basing their hopes on the information given to them by McKinley's managers, that they have the written pledges of twenty-three Populist members of the North Carolina Legislature to vote for Pritchard. These pledges are said to have been made when the members of the Legislature were candidates before election. If this be true, Mr. Pritchard's election is assured, as only sixteen votes are needed.

It is understood that Senator Pritchard will meet the silver question by publishing a letter at the time of the assembling of the Legislature announcing himself for free coinage.

It would seem that from the above clipping that their first scheme of buying the Legislature outright to vote for a gold man (and it is understood that Hanna prefers the use of money instead of the use of patronage to buy these votes) has been somewhat modified. They no doubt fear that they cannot corrupt a sufficient number of Populists to elect a man who stands on the St. Louis Republican platform, though they claim to have twenty-three Populists in North Carolina pledged in writing.

It seems that one of the results of their conference is to have Pritchard again change his position on the financial question, hoping thereby to make it easier for any man who wants to vote for him for a consideration to do so. But this last move to have Pritchard to come out and declare that he is a silver man will weaken instead of strengthening him. The public can have some kind of respect for a man, who changes his views, even on the most important question before the country, provided he can give reasons therefor; but for a man who was elected two years ago as a straight uncompromising free coinage man at the ratio of 16 to 1, and who has made loud professions of his loyalty to this principle until last summer, and then suddenly to change to a sound money man and now, suddenly, to change back to a free coinage man when it appears to be necessary to do so to get the votes of certain members of the Legislature, would not only destroy confidence in Mr. Pritchard's conviction, but would also destroy respect for him as a man. North Carolinians would prefer to vote for a straight gold man who stood unflinchingly by that position than for one who flops and shifts with every change of the political wind. We will see what we shall see.

THE LEGISLATURE SHOULD STAND BY GOV. RUSSELL ON THE LEASE QUESTION.

THE CAUCASIAN is very much gratified at the position taken by Governor Russell in his recent interview with reference to the lease of the North Carolina railroad. The Legislature should back up the Governor in his efforts to investigate and set aside this transaction. This is not only an important railroad legislation that will come before the next General Assembly. No doubt, free passes are already being offered to the members of the Legislature. We trust that no member will accept them. Each member of the Legislature is a sworn officer, to use his vote to the interest of the people and good government, and he cannot either directly or indirectly be under the least obligation to corporations or to others who will have lobbies around the Legislature seeking special privileges.

Recently on the train, the writer of this article heard a conversation of two gentlemen, A and B, who were seated behind him. They were discussing the lease of the North Carolina railroad, and Governor Russell's interview.

"That lease," said A, "is a peculiar piece of business to me. Here the State has a very valuable piece of property. The Southern railroad wants to lease or buy it, and it is worth big money to them. Why does the State make the Southern pay what it is worth, or let them have it?"

"You must remember," said B, "that if the State would not lease or sell the North Carolina railroad to the Southern on the terms they name, then the Southern would simply build a parallel line and let the State do what it pleased with its road."

"But," said A, "you must remember that the Southern railroad is simply a private corporation, doing business here by permission and sufferance of the State; and the State would not allow it to parallel and damage its own property."

"But," said B, "the Southern already has a charter for a parallel line, and has all of the road built except a link between Mocksville and Statesville."

"Yes," said A, "but the Legislature can repeal the charter, or prevent them from building that link."

"Yes," replied B, sneeringly, "but the Legislature would hardly do anything of the kind."

"Why?" asked A. "Certainly the Legislature can do it, and certainly the Legislature should do it." "Maybe it should," said B, "but the Southern will have enough influence with the members to keep it from being done."

This reflection on the present Legislature THE CAUCASIAN wants to refute. We do not believe that any railroad lobby will be able, either with free passes, or through larger influence to swerve the General Assembly from its duty to the State and the people in this important matter or any other.

THAT "SURPLUS" IN THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Mr. Cleveland is evidently getting giddy about some things. A paragraph in his message reads as follows: "In the mean time no deficit has occurred or may occur need excite or disturb us. To meet any such deficit we have in the Treasury, in addition to a gold reserve of \$100,000,000, a surplus of more than \$125,000,000 applicable to the payment of the expenses of the Government, and which must, unless expended for that purpose, remain a useless hoard, or, if not expended, be wasted, must in any event be perverted from the purpose of its exaction from our people."

This falsity of this statement is shown by the New York World which says this "surplus" of \$125,000,000 is not a surplus at all. It is not an unexpended remainder of income. Every dollar of it, and every dollar also of the \$100,000,000 gold reserve, is a borrowed dollar. The only reason this money is in the Treasury is because Mr. Cleveland's administration borrowed \$100,000,000 on bonds of 1904 and \$102,315,400 on bonds of 1905. In issuing these bonds the administration earnestly protested that its purpose was not to pay Government expenses, but solely to maintain the gold redemption fund in fact. Yet not only has a large proportion of it gone to make good current deficiencies in revenue, but the President coolly points to the remainder "fortunately in Treasury" as available for the same purpose.

The President says that this use of the proceeds of the bond sales "is not at all to be likened to a man living beyond his income, and thus incurring debt or encroaching on his principal." But why not? If a man borrows money with which to meet outstanding demand notes, and after redeeming a portion of them (and resuming them!) proceeds to spend the "surplus" fortunately in his hands, "what would be thought of his prudence—not to mention his honesty?"

The facts are, first, that but for the borrowing of this \$262,315,400 the Treasury would be now bankrupt and debtor by many millions; secondly, that against the \$225,000,000 to which Mr. Cleveland points as an available surplus there is an outstanding and overdue demand indebtedness of \$322,170,117, every dollar of which is subject to instant demand. So far, therefore, from having a surplus of \$125,000,000 gold reserve, we have in fact a Treasury deficit of \$144,000,000. In other words, we owe that much more than we can pay.

We cannot recall any State paper that contains so flagrant or so obvious a misrepresentation as this of President Cleveland's.

LET THE LEGISLATURE PUT AN END TO THE FREE PASS BUSINESS.

THE CAUCASIAN takes pleasure in reproducing the following from the editorial columns of the Progressive Farmer:

"The State platform of the Populist party calls upon the Legislature to forbid the use of free passes by any public officer. No plank is more acceptable to the people. The railroads will haul free every member of the Legislature who will come under that obligation. The railroads have several valuable axes they wish the Legislature to grind."

The above is well said. The State pays the traveling expenses of its judges, and by statute prohibits them from accepting free passes. The State also pays each member of the Legislature more than twice as much for mileage as his traveling expenses amount to. The members who ride to Raleigh on a free pass cannot conscientiously draw this mileage from the State. Let each member come to Raleigh as a servant of the State, but if he is not a servant of the State, and intends to serve the railroads, then let him come on a pass and refuse his mileage, for the reason that he comes to Raleigh as the servant of the railroads.

The next General Assembly should carry out this plank in the Peoples Party platform by passing an act making it unlawful for a member of the legislature or any other State officer to accept a pass. It is equally important that the law that now applies to judges should also apply to members of the legislature and to other State officers with perhaps the exception of the railroad commissioners. The duty of a judge is to determine what is law. The duty of the legislature is to make laws. If the legislature passes a bad law, or fails to pass a good and needed law, then the most righteous judge is powerless to mete out justice under such laws. If the law is bad, then the judge must decide according to the terms of the bad law and enforce it, no matter how great the injustice. If possible, it is even more important that legislators should be free from obligations to corporations than the judges should be. Let the next legislature put an end to this free pass business.

CLEVELAND AND TRUSTS.

Nobody need be deceived by the utterance concerning trusts in Cleveland's message. He has been a trust fool for four years, and now when going out of office—never to get back—he can afford to twiddle about the greatest evil of to-day. A man who appoints a trust attorney to prosecute trusts can hardly be supposed to want to interfere with them.

Cleveland now seeks to palliate his trust record by intimating that the Federal laws are not strong enough to deal with trusts. Perhaps he knows more about it than we do, but this is the first time this suggestion has been made, and besides, we know of no instance of where Mr. Cleveland or his Attorney-General has given what law there is a chance at a trust. His suggestion that the States must deal with trusts is something of a joke. As soon as a State should take up such a fight, the trust-owned courts would haul out their "inter-state commerce law" club, and say that the State was doing something "unconstitutional."

STATE REFORMATORY.

There is now some "agitation" for a State Reformatory for young criminals. The "agitation" is being promoted by a crowd who had control of the State nearly thirty years and never made a move in that direction. Two years ago a bill providing for such an institution passed the Senate branch of the legislature, and it was not until after the body had adjourned that it was discovered that it had not passed the House. It was confidently thought that the measure was gone through all right. The fact that it did not was due entirely to the filibustering tactics of some old Democrats, saturated with political trickery and sin.

Well, you fellows of the "crowd" above referred to, we have some little experience ourselves now—and especially with you. You need not waste space nor bother yourselves about the Reformatory. We will see to it this time, and when it is established, you need not try to appropriate any credit whatever.

WE ARE STILL "DYING OUT."

In the present House of Representatives there are 244 straight Republicans, 105 Democrats, 6 Populists and 1 Silver party Congressman. In the next House there will be 204 straight Republicans, 124 Democrats, 26 Populists, Fusionist and 3 Silver party Congressmen. The Republicans, have, therefore, lost 40 seats, the Democrats have gained 19 (because some folks continued to believe them), and the Populists have practically risen from a strength of 7 to a strength of 30.

THE TIE VOTE IN JACKSON.

At the recent election, the returns in Jackson county showed a tie vote for member of the legislature. This necessitated another election to determine the choice of the people. The same candidates who were voted for in the regular election were nominated, and the result was that Enly, (Rep.), was elected over Moore, (Dem.), by a majority of 74 votes.

Senator Jones, of Nevada, who is an ardent advocate for the ownership of railroads by the federal government states that he has a plan to which he intends to devote his entire time during the coming session. This plan includes government ownership of the roads acquired by purchase and foreclosure of mortgages and indebtedness overdue, and throwing open of the roads to the public as in the case of tollroads; these tolls to be so low as to produce just enough revenue to defray the expenses of keeping the roads, tracks, etc. in perfect order. The train service would be entirely in the hands of the people who would have to arrange for running them with proper authorities who would see it to laws laid down by the government. He sees in such an arrangement a cure for the high freight rates and the attainment of tremendous benefits to the farmer and manufacturer.—Nonconformist.

Working men who want a reduction of time to 8 hours a day are getting all they ask and more too. The C. & Q. Railroad at Galesburg, Ill., posted a notice Thursday reducing the hours of the men to 32 a week. Skilled machinists, who four years ago were making \$16 a week are now making but \$8 a week, and others in like proportion. The men are very blue over the situation. The train department also has suffered, a number of crews having been laid off. It is said that further reductions will be made.

A paper that has bolted the Peoples Party and worked as hard for the enemy as has the Maine Populist should not try to dictate the future policy of that party. We have the right to say what we shall be considered loyal members thereof. If Bateman, Coxey and Parks want to start a new party of their own let them do so, but don't let them claim to be Populists any longer.—Des Moines Gazette.

As soon as Governor-elect Russell's interview appeared, in which he took a bold and decided stand against the lease of the North Carolina railroad, two prominent attorneys of the Southern Railroad were sent to Wilmington to see the Governor-elect. The public is wondering what they said to Governor Russell, and how he received their suggestions. But those who know Judge Russell feel satisfied that the Southern railroad cannot send one of its attorneys to Governor Russell to make him take water or change his position on this important question.

Well, what next? The New York board of aldermen has appointed a committee to inquire into municipal ownership of gas plants. Just think of it! And in New York too! Do these aldermen mean business or are they trying to scare the rich gas monopolists up there into paying them something to keep quiet?

And now it is announced that Hon. Thos. E. Watson will contest the seat of Black from the tenth Georgia district. We have strained ourselves right up to be loyal to Watson since his nomination for the Vice Presidency, but our strength is now exhausted; and we give up the job of loyalty to him with a conviction that he is more sort of a damned fool than Eliot F. Shepherd ever was.

Many a man who voted for McKinley will eat free soup and be glad to get it before he has a chance to vote for another President.

Principle Superior to Party.

To say that Mr. Butler was justified in holding Mr. Watson's letter is putting it mild, for while it contains many striking truths, it also imagines a great deal that had no truth in fact and was altogether uncalculated for and indiscreet in Mr. Watson in harrowing up at that time. Mr. Watson has lost cast with many of his former admirers and staunch friends. Not that they doubt his honesty but they fear his impetuosity and question his political judgment. When he says that following Mr. Bryan is following every principle advocated by the Peoples Party and then refuses to lend his influence to Mr. Bryan's election on the excuse that it might not be the best thing for the Peoples Party as a party, it looks very much like placing party above principle. If the election of Mr. Bryan meant the success of Populist principles, what need we care what effect it would have on the party? Is not principle superior to party?—Des Moines (Iowa) Farmers Tribune.

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THE PEOPLES PAPER.

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Raleigh, N. C., December 17, 1896.

NOTICE.

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\$100,000 FOR TRINITY COLLEGE.

Provided That Women Be Admitted on Equal Terms With Men.

MR. W. DUKE'S BIG OFFER

Made at the Methodist Conference at Raleigh—Some Notes of What That Body Is Doing—It Declares Against State Aid To The University.

The North Carolina M. E. Conference met in annual session at Raleigh on Tuesday, December 9th, Bishop A. W. Wilson, of Baltimore presiding.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Rev. G. A. Oglesby; Vice-Presidents, Rev. R. A. Wilks, Revs. Drs. W. H. Moore, A. D. Betts.

Secretary, Rev. F. N. Ivey; Treasurer, Rev. John H. Hall; Clerks, Rev. C. C. Bowman, elected orator for the meeting one year hence. Dr. William Closs will be the subject of his address.

Rev. W. L. Cunningham, the secretary of the last conference, called and nearly one hundred and seventy delegates responded. Nine preachers have died during the year.

Rev. W. L. Cunningham was re-elected secretary of the conference. The committee on church organs made their report, recommending the establishment of a new paper, to be published at Raleigh, and their report was referred to the committee on Books and Periodicals.

GRANT OFFER TO TRINITY COLLEGE. A feature of special interest on Wednesday was the reading of a letter from Mr. Washington Duke, of Durham, proposing to give \$100,000 to Trinity College, provided that the college will admit girls to its privileges on equal terms with men. The letter was written to President Kilgo, and reads as follows:

DURHAM, N. C., Dec. 5, 1896. Dr. John C. Kilgo, President Trinity College, Durham, N. C.

My Dear Sir: I am much disappointed that the Methodist and friends of Trinity College in North Carolina have failed to respond to my conditional offer of a year ago of fifty thousand dollars to the endowment of that institution, provided seventy-five thousand were raised from other sources for a like purpose. Realizing the need of the college in this respect I hereby agree to place at the disposal of the proper authorities of the College at such time or times during the year 1897 as will be convenient to me the sum of one hundred thousand dollars either in cash or stock or other securities as I may choose to turn over, and amount to be added to the permanent endowment of the institution and to be used for no other purpose; provided, however, that such changes in the laws, rules and regulations governing the College shall be made by those having authority to do so, well equipped and placed, as will open its doors to women, placing them on the same footing with men, enabling them to enjoy all of the rights, privileges and advantages of the College now enjoyed, or to be enjoyed hereafter, and that this offer shall be null and void.

I am very much pleased with the wise and progressive manner in which the College is now conducted. You have a most excellent faculty, composed of strong, well equipped men of the highest moral and religious character; and too, this student body is deserving of the highest commendation for their extraordinary good behavior and the part they are taking to bring the College to the very highest standard. And I feel quite sure if the present policy be continued, that in the future, that it will be a much larger measure in the future, than it has in the past.

I say to you frankly, the confidence I have in the present administration of the College is such that I will be continuing along the same lines as has been the main influence in encouraging me to make this offer. Congratulating you on the good work you are doing and the success with which your unselfish efforts for the benefit of the College have been crowned.

I am yours very truly, W. DUKE.

The conference accepted the gift and passed appropriate resolutions of thanks.

During the session of the second day the name of E. J. Kendall was brought up for re-admission and after a heated discussion lasting over an hour his application was rejected.

Rev. W. L. Cunningham of Fifth street, Wilmington, made his report, and asked for an annual appropriation of five hundred dollars which conference decided to give from church extension fund to pay on the Fifth street bonded debt.

RESOLUTIONS ON STATE AID. Friday was an interesting day. The question of State aid to the university was brought up by Dr. J. C. Kilgo, who offered the following preamble and resolution:

Among the many vital questions appealing to the church for solution, none is of greater importance than education. The principles of our religion inspire the largest intellectual aspirations as well as the highest spiritual development. The church has, therefore, always defended education, and through the centuries, been the source of our educational progress. Should the church cease to be interested in education, ignorance would multiply, and all real educational progress would be at an end.

But besides the history of the church in education, it is bound by the highest interests of our individual and social life to maintain an aggressive educational policy. Indefinitely has it itself in science and enthroned itself in colleges and universities, and by

a distorted and incomplete idea of education, has wrought great harm. Along with all education must go the purpose to build up a faith in God, the only true foundation for national or individual life. Otherwise, the worst results are to be expected from education.

In our own State, as well as in other States, there is a constant struggle between the State and church in education, and especially in the work of higher education. In many ways this want of sympathy is manifested, and the church is forced to carry forward its educational work in the face of this opposition. Many of our people do not understand the position of the church in education, and there are many sincere people outside of the church who do not understand it. The time has come for this conference to define its position in education, and settle an educational policy that it will defend and develop. Therefore, be it resolved, That we, the conference, do hereby declare our position in education, and insist that our people in their homes teach their children the doctrine of the church, and that they patronize those colleges that give positive instruction in the truths of the Bible, and that they support the public schools as a necessity to the State and to ourselves fully in sympathy with them. The schools are the property of the State, and it is our duty to favor a sufficient tax to operate them at least six or eight months in the year, and we pledge ourselves to do all in our power to develop a public sentiment that will secure this result.

And, That while we do not think it the function of the church to administer in its colleges, and while we recognize the fact that there are many citizens who do not wish to patronize the church, and lay delegates responded. Nine preachers have died during the year.

However, three strong resolutions have already been introduced in Congress, favoring the recognition of the independence of Cuba, and already speeches have been made by Senators Call and Cullom on these resolutions, and other speeches are to follow. It is a disgrace to our free institutions and to our boasted love of liberty that the people of Cuba who are contending against the same evils that we fought against in the revolutionary war, and fighting for the same precious boon of liberty, are oppressed and butchered by the cruel and merciless Spaniards.

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LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Cleveland's Message the Same Old Gag—Wants England's Permission.

RESOLUTIONS FOR CUBA.

Some Things Which Mark Hanna Is Reported to Be Seeking For Information That Money Is Ready For Buying Up Legislation—The "International Bimetallist" Humbug Up Again.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12th, 1896.—The opening of Congress last week was devoid of any feature of special interest. The President's message was very long, heavy and wearisome. The part of it relating to the financial question was a rehash of his former statements, and keeping with his past un-American course on this question. Interest was specially attached to what he might say on the Cuban question. About this matter he had a great deal to say, but whatever his real meaning was it was effectively buried beneath a mass of meaningless words. He straddled the question just as the Chicago platform on which he was elected straddled the financial question. His position towards Cuba seems to be about the position of the international bimetallist toward silver. The international bimetallist always claims that he has a great sympathy for the poor, but says that we must wait until the consent of England and other foreign nations is gotten before we can do anything. Cleveland expresses great sympathy for Cuba, but he must wait for Spain's consent, and he can do nothing. Cleveland and the international bimetallist are both arrant humbugs and contemptible frauds.

However, three strong resolutions have already been introduced in Congress, favoring the recognition of the independence of Cuba, and already speeches have been made by Senators Call and Cullom on these resolutions, and other speeches are to follow. It is a disgrace to our free institutions and to our boasted love of liberty that the people of Cuba who are contending against the same evils that we fought against in the revolutionary war, and fighting for the same precious boon of liberty, are oppressed and butchered by the cruel and merciless Spaniards.

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ANTONIO MACEO, THE CUBAN LEADER

IS REPORTED AS HAVING BEEN THROWN BY HIS OWN MEN—AND KILLED BY THE SPANIARDS.

There is talk of bribery—and it is said that Macao's physician was paid \$50,000 for his services.

The Cubans have just had the worst blow that has been inflicted upon them since they began their present war with Spain for their independence. Macao, one of their ablest and best generals, has been killed.

There are conflicting reports as to how this was accomplished. One report is that the Spaniards invited him to a conference under a flag of truce, and that Macao accepted the invitation, and was killed after he met the Spaniards. Another report, and the one that is generally believed, is that Macao was killed by his own men.

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DEFENSE CANNOT BE CURED

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a running sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; since out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous lining.

We will use One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure, for circulars, write to F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

